Nippon Times

NO. 16,283 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1944 Price 20 Sen

GERMAN GUNS BLAST TEN TANKS AN HOUR ON NORMANDY FRONT

Furious Counter-Attack Forces British to Regroup in Orne River Battle

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—The great battle in the area east of the Orne River continued with unabated vigor during the past 24 hours, but the British high command was compelled to regroup its formations which have been brought to a standstill by German counter-attacks and to replenish its assault formations with hastily brought up reserve troops.

Three British infantry and two tank divisions as well as two tank brigades east of the Orne are at present making an attempt to advance further to the south where the center of fighting has developed.

The British divisions opened the large-scale offensive from the area of Colombelles, Touffreville and Sannerville, but, after a slow and costly advance of not more than two kilometers they came to a halt. British forces advancing from the direction of Caen reached Height 67 north of St. Andre.

South of Caen the British 2nd army failed to pierce the German barrier positions. They approached somewhat closer to the town of Tourn east of the Orne, but were thrown back to their initial position and the town still remains in German hands. A number of heavy British tanks recently thrown into the battle were destroyed.

Southwest of Caen there has been no material change and also west of the town, the British are not pressing as hard as in the region of Novers-Hottot which still remains in German hands. Only between Venders and Hottot did the British score any gains.

Competent German sources said that the British lost 191 tanks during the past 12 hours mostly in the battle between the Orne and Dives, increasing the total figure for the past 36 hours to 300, or approximately 10 for every hour of their costly major offensive.

In the areas south of St. Lo, American artillery yesterday and this morning heavily shelled the new German lines, but their forces were unable to overcome German resistance at any point.

Immediately west of the Vire River, all attacks were repelled with severe losses to the enemy and the breaches made in the German line were fully ironed out in vicious counter-attacks.

In the sector between the Vire and Taute, the Americans made abortive attempts to gain the German height positions. The enemy's advance against the Les Champs de Losque-Mesnil road also ended with heavy losses for the Americans.

A new American attack was launched against Lessay this morning, but no reports are as yet available.

It has been learned that 40 British and American divisions are now stationed in the narrow landing head of Normandy of which at least 50 per cent are actively participating in the offensive. Despite this immense concentration of forces in addition to enormous material, General Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, has not succeeded in widening his landinghead.

61 U.S. Attackers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—German air defense brought down 61 American terror planes mostly four-engined bombers which raided various places in western and southwestern Germany as well as in the Bavarian area during the forenoon hours yesterday.

Again this morning they were engaged in combat with American bomber formations escorted by fighters which penetrated southern and central Reich areas from the west and south.

German fighters are at present attacking the enemy, the majority of which were compelled to change its course due to concentrated flak fire.

Fierce aerial combats developed in the area between the Elbe and Saale when German fighters directed thrusts into the flank of the American bomber formations. A number of four-engined bombers were destroyed by flak fire as well as during combat.

Meanwhile, Coblenz and Saarbruecken were among the targets raided by England-based American planes yesterday morning, while another American bomber formation from Italy raided the Munich area.

Foe's Warship Sunk By Reich Batteries Near Alderney Isle

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—German naval and army batteries on the Channel island of Alderney late yesterday shelled a British naval group consisting of two E-boats and an escorting destroyer which was confirmed as sunk later. The destroyer, which was identified as the Atherstone class, received 12 direct hits and was set fully ablaze and listed heavily, while the E-boats picked up the crew and steamed off northward. Several hours later, the wrecked destroyer drifted in the direction of Cap de la Hague where heavy detonations were heard and after the smoke had cleared away it disappeared below the sea.

FLYING BOMBS TAKE BIG TOLL IN ENGLAND

1,935 Killed and 5,906 Injured In June; 170,000 Evacuated From London

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—Effects of the German flying bomb since its first employment, though continually shrouded in secrecy by the British authorities, were clearly revealed in the British Home Ministry's announcement of the civilian casualties from air raids during the month of June which stated that 1,935 were killed and 5,906 injured as compared to 68 killed and 75 injured during the preceding month, according to a London dispatch.

The June death toll included 716 men, 988 women and 231 children while those injured included 2,151 men, 3,262 women and 493 children.

The vast difference in the figures for May and June when the flying bombs were first employed undeniably give some idea of the true effects of the German flying bomb in spite of the strictest censorship being exercised in England

Attack Intensified

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 20.—With the German flying bombs hurling into London and Southern England with considerably increased intensity, assumption is being voiced in England that the Germans are now using portable emplacements from where the missiles are fired, according to a London dispatch.

They are of the opinion that these portable emplacements are moved to new positions before they are detected.

Other quarters also assumed that in view of the recent intensification, the Germans are sending their flying bombs against southern England from bases deep in France which hitherto have not been exposed to anti-Axis air attacks.

Meanwhile, Henry Willink, Minister of Public Health, today announced that 170,00 women and children have been evacuated from London since July 2 for safety from German flying bombs.

FUEHRER HAILS QUISLING

Congratulates Norwegian Premier On His 57th Birthday

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler sent a telegram to Norwegian Premier Vidkun Quisling congratulating him on his 57th birthday. In reply, the Premier expressed his deep admiration for the achievements of the German people and the German armed forces in the present decisive struggle for Europe's future.

The Premier also assured the Fuehrer of Norway's firm determination to continue fighting for European freedom shoulder-to-shoulder with the Reich.

London-U.S. Hop Made

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—The first non-stop flight from London to Washington was made this week by a four-engined Douglas C-54 transport plane which covered the 3,800 miles in exactly 18 hours, the U.S. War Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. It was one of the longest non-stop flights by a land plane on record.

Cholera Hits Bihar

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—A cholera epidemic in Bihar Province has claimed 34,868 victims, it was officially announced today, according to a Bombay dispatch.

JAPANESE CONDUCT OF WAR UNALTERED BY CABINET CHANGE

Okazaki States Gallant Stand At Saipan Helped to Weld People's Unity

That there will be no change in the Japanese conduct of war despite the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet would be clearly shown to the world by the actual facts upon the formation of the new Cabinet, Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, confidently stated at his foreign press conference on Friday. He said that although the enemy was actively spreading all sorts of fantastic ideas to the world, the reasons and purposes for the change in Cabinet was perfectly clear in the announcement issued on Thursday. The enemy's expectations were characterized by Mr. Okazaki as "fantastic" and "groundless."

In this connection, Mr. Okazaki pointed out that Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, was reported to have said that the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet would involve no fundamental change in the Japanese conduct of war and that the do or die spirit was deeply ingrained in the Japanese people.

In regard to the American occupation of Saipan, Mr. Okazaki declared that contrary to enemy expectations the unity and determination of the nation had grown ever stronger. He drew attention to the fact that numerous citizens of Tokyo had gone to the plaza before the Imperial Palace upon hearing the news to pledge allegiance anew and express their determination to redouble their efforts toward a successful consummation of the war. Similar scenes are being witnessed in every part of the Empire.

Chungking Excluded

Mr. Okazaki saw no need to comment on a report from Washington concerning an announcement by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, that there will be a conference in the United States in early August among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. Hull said that Chungking was not included in the talks but would be approached later. Mr. Okazaki remarked that "it is very clear how the Anglo-Americans feel toward Chungking and how they treat it."

The request by a member of the House of Commons named Driberg, as revealed in an intercepted London report, that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden instruct the British Minister to the Holy See to call the attention of the Pope to the use by the Germans of their pilotless aircraft and ask the Pope if His Holiness might be moved to condemn the use of this "indiscriminating war engine" was termed "utterly ridiculous" by Mr. Okazaki. Mr. Okazaki recalled that while the British talk of indiscriminate bombing, both they and the Americans had declared that they would raze to the ground all the German cities "in order to shorten the war." Even an appeal by a group of Catholic clergymen was disregarded. "Now, just because they have no means of coping with the new German weapon, they are shamelessly calling the weapon an 'indiscriminating war engine,'" Mr. Okazaki said. "At the same time, such a discussion shows how effective is the new German weapon."

Britain Worried

Meanwhile, the British seem to be considerably worried that the British stock in China is falling while the Americans are gaining ground, Mr. Okazaki pointed out. He quoted the London Times as declaring that American economists and industrialists were already busy preparing for the China market and asking what was to be the future British attitude toward the China market. Until a few years ago Britain had a large share of it and China obtained from Britain a considerable proportion of her steel and iron machinery and textiles carried in British ships. The Times asked, "Can we afford to neglect the trade of a quarter of the world population?" and stated that without planned development of industry and agriculture, China might be the starting point of another war.

Mr. Okazaki observed that while Chungking was "honored" by the Anglo-Americans as an honorary member of the so-called Big Four democracies, the Anglo-Americans themselves were trying to grab the China market for their own benefits. "It would be sure disaster and the probable starting point of another world war if the Anglo-Americans should dominate China," Mr. Okazaki said.

Call at Headquarters

Important faces seen among the callers on Friday at the Cabinet organizing headquarters at the Tokyo Office of the Government General of Chosen, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, were Mamoru Shigemitsu (top left), Ginjiro Fujihara (top right), Sotaro Ishiwata (lower left), and Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji.

REICH-SOVIET WAR CENTERED IN SOUTH

Germans Engaged in Hardest Defensive Fighting Against Red Forces West of Kovel

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—The center of the fighting on the Eastern Front is at present unmistakably in the southern sector where strong Soviet forces are trying to advance toward Lwow.

North of Lwow, the Soviets advanced beyond Sokal, which is west of the German-Soviet border of 1940, and there crossed the Lwow-Kovel railway.

West of Kovel, the German troops are engaged in the hardest defensive fighting against concentrated Soviet forces. After bitter fighting, the German defense line was taken back to the upper reaches of the Bug River and joined the front west of Pilsk from where they frustrated all Soviet assaults.

Other strong Soviet forces are pushing toward Lemberg obviously intending to roll up the German southern front from the north. Soviet attacks apart from some local penetrations were thrown back by German counter-attacks.

In the sector west of Tarnopol and Lutzk, spearheads of the Soviet tank formations were cut off from their rear communications and 23 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

North of Krystynypol, a Soviet penetration was sealed off and 43 of their tanks were captured and 25 destroyed.

In the virgin forest region of Bialystok, the Soviets are slowly penetrating in small groups intending to encircle Brest-Litovsk from the north. Southeast of Bialystok fierce fighting is raging at present in the region of the upper Narew River, while in the forests between Grodno and the East Prussian border embittered fighting approached Augustovo immediately east of the border.

Between Vilna and Alytus strong Soviet concentrations indicate an impending major assault on Kaunas.

German counter-thrusts against the Soviet forces that have crossed the Niemen is continuing while in the lake region northwest and north of Vilna, only local fighting developed yesterday. Also between Dvina and Ostrov, Soviet pressure has diminished and is now spreading to the northern sector.

All indications point to a new big Soviet attack in the Kovno region with the aim apparently to advance from the Vilna area to Kovno and then advancing along the Niemen River upstream possibly as far as its mouth. German reconnaissance fliers have observed a vast number of trains loaded with troops and supplies in this area.

Canadian Casualties Bared

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—Canadian casualties total 37,673 killed, wounded or missing since the beginning of hostilities in Europe until May 31 of this year, according to an Ottawa dispatch.

LIGURIAN FIGHTING EXTENDS TO ARNO

Germans Evacuate Leghorn After Destroying All Harbor Installations

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—Fighting on the Ligurian coast of the Italian Front yesterday spread to the lower reaches of the Arno where two strong assault columns of American tank and infantry formations pushed along the coastal road and rushed against the German barrier positions to the east.

Within the course of German disengagement movements, the city of Leghorn was evacuated after embittered street fighting in the southern part of the city and after all harbor installations were completely destroyed. Very heavy street fighting was raging in the outskirts of the city during the evening hours yesterday.

Withdrawal of the German troops on the Ligurian Coast behind Arno River could not be prevented by the enemy although the American forces which advanced in the Era Valley as far as the Arno River had commenced outflanking maneuvers from the northeast.

Farther east, De Gaullist units operating in the Elsa Valley have been held back and it will probably be days before the American 5th army will be able to start a massed attack on the wide front on the lower Arno line.

Strong enemy forces attempted to advance in the upper Arno Valley by way of Montevarchi in the direction of Florence are exposing the flank of their spearheads to constant danger.

In the upper Tiber Valley, enemy pressure at Citta di Castello has diminished perceptibly while also in the Umbrian Apennins only local encounters were waged.

In the Adriatic sector, the enemy after taking Ancona is strongly pressing forward aiming at the German positions in the Esino sector where the German defenders of Ancona had established new bolt positions.

While the enemy was unable to gain any ground on the coastal road, the enemy spearheads farther inland gained a foothold on the northern bank of the Esino River. However, the focal point of the Anglo-American offensive within the next few days is expected in the western sector.

Commons to Adjourn

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 20.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today stated in the House of Commons that the House will adjourn for its summer vacation beginning August 3 until August 26, but in case of emergency a meeting may be called during the vacation, according to a London dispatch. He added that Prime Minister Winston Churchill will deliver a report on August 2 on the war operations since the invasion.

CRACK NIPPON UNITS BLAST PATANHU FOE AND OCCUPY LISHAN

Japanese Capture Loongmoon, Key Point 100 Kilometers Northeast of Canton

By F. NAKAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 20.—Crack units of the Japanese South China Army, advancing under difficult conditions, closed in on the main force of the enemy's 153rd division in the Patanhu sector on July 15 and completely occupied Lishan, 32 kilometers to the north at 10 p.m. on July 16.

From daylight on July 15 a part of the Japanese Forces converged on Patanhu from three directions and hotly pursued the enemy troops fleeing in the direction of Lishan.

Another group was detailed to attack the enemy's flank from a point 20 kilometers north of Tsengcheng and cut off his retreat. In this operation, the Japanese captured several points north of Tsengcheng on July 14. Later, under cover of an artillery barrage from Mt. Talou, the group crossed the Tseng River in face of enemy resistance and finally reached a point 20 kilometers north of Tsengcheng at 5 p.m. on the same day.

In the meantime, the main body of the Japanese Forces, acting in concert with the flanking party, pushed northward after reducing Loongmoon, a point of great strategic importance and lying 100 kilometers northeast of Canton on July 2. This group is advancing along the right bank of the Tseng River.

Thus, enemy strongholds are falling to the Japanese one after another on the South China Front and the defenders of the enemy's 7th War Zone are facing annihilation.

Heavy Guns Dispatched

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—Chang Ping-chun, spokesman of the Chungking regime, declared yesterday that the Japanese have dispatched large reinforcements of troops as well as numerous heavy guns to the Hunan Front. Chang also said that the fighting in the Hengyang area is approaching a climax, that the outcome of the battle, as far as the Chungking army is concerned, cannot be predicted.

Effect Break-Through

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—Chungking military authorities last night issued the following communique, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"On the Hunan Front fighting at the outer defense positions of Hengyang is still continuing. Particularly, the battle in the southwestern part of the outer positions of the walled town is intense. Powerful Japanese units yesterday attacked the southern defense line and part of these forces advanced to the city hospital.

"After occupying Chaling, the Japanese attack units began to advance toward the area southwest of the walled town.

"On the Kwangtung Front fighting is raging ceaselessly in various sectors southwest of the Pei River."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER PROVES A FAILURE

Uninjured, Fuehrer Immediately Resumes Work; Holds Conference With Il Duce

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—An attempt was made on the life of Chancellor Adolf Hitler on Thursday, but although some members of his entourage were injured by explosives, the Fuehrer himself, aside from a few slight burns, sustained no injuries and at once resumed his work and as scheduled met Premier Benito Mussolini for a lengthy conversation, according to the official announcement issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

Those who were severely injured included Lieutenant-General Rudolf Schmundt, Colonel Brandt, Lieutenant-Colonel Borgmann and Collaborator Berger, while those slightly injured included Colonel-General Jodl, Generals Korten, Buhle, Bodenschatz, Hausinger, Scherff and Admirals Voss and Von Puttkamer.

Grand Marshall Hermann Goering after the outrage arrived at the Fuehrer's side.

A later correction in the announcement said that Lieutenant-Colonel Borgmann, who was first reported severely wounded, had only sustained slight injuries. It was added that Navy Captain Assmann was also slightly wounded.

Lieutenant-General Schmundt, 48, who was seriously wounded, has been the "Chief Adjutant of the Armed Forces with the Fuehrer" since 1938. He belongs to the closest entourage of the Chancellor at all military and political function.

It is recalled that he took part in the discussions between the Fuehrer and Neville Chamberlain, the late British Prime Minister.

Colonel-General Jodl, who was slightly wounded, shared an important part in the successful campaign in France in 1940, and for his deeds was promoted by the Fuehrer to Artillery-General and, subsequently, in January of this year, he was made Colonel-General.

Japan Changes Cabinet To Bolster War Effort, Says Reich Spokesman

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—Commenting on the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared that it was a Japanese practice to employ new men in new situations. The Japanese Cabinet, he added, will be renovated in order to bring about a still stronger mobilization of all national energies on the largest scale.

FOE PLANES RAIDING TRUK ARE REPULSED

2 Aircraft Damaged by Our Batteries; Ship Bombardment Of Omiyajima Increases

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 21.—A Japanese Fighter Plane Unit in cooperation with A. A. batteries damaged two enemy planes on Wednesday when a group of 25 B-24's attacked the Truk Islands. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

A formation of enemy aircraft attacked Yap Island yesterday. Engaging the attackers in a furious aerial battle, Japanese Units stationed there shot down one enemy plane and damaged two others.

Bombardment by the enemy fleet has been continuously directed at Omiyajima Island (Guam), while on July 19 an aggregate total of 240 hostile planes attacked the island. Particularly, the bombardment by enemy warships has been intensified since July 18.

On July 19, Tinian Island was attacked by a formation of 28 enemy fighter and bomber planes. Simultaneously, enemy warships bombarded the island.

U.S. LEADERS WARN AGAINST OPTIMISM

Resignation of Tojo Cabinet Will Not Alter Nippon Resolve To Push War, They Say

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—In connection with the resignation of the Tojo cabinet, American leaders such as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan and chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, and Robert Patterson, acting War Secretary, were all agreed in their warnings to the American people that it would be dangerous "to allow this change to lull us into any wishful thinking or false optimism," as Grew had put it, according to a Washington dispatch.

Cordell Hull in his press interview said that "no one could know at this time just what might develop out of this situation or readjustment that is presumably taking place." He said that "it would be a mistake for us not to assume that the Japanese would put forward the best possible military plans in lieu of those that had existed."

Acting War Secretary Patterson warned that the "toughest and most daring commanders will be installed for the army and navy posts."

Joseph C. Grew declared today that "in all probability, the change of Government in Japan will entail no fundamental change of policy in fighting the war to the bitter end." He warned that "the Japanese race is deeply engrained with their old do-or-die spirit. It would be short-sighted and dangerous to the full prosecution of our war effort to allow this change to lull us into any wishful thinking or false optimism."

KOISO CALLS ON ABE, OTHERS IN EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE CABINET

Shigemitsu, Ishiwata and Fujihara Among Those Visiting Headquarters on Friday

Efforts to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Tojo Cabinet continued all day Friday.

In a press conference at 9 a.m. Lieutenant-General Yaheita Saito, an officer close to General Kuniaki Koiso who with Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai was given the Imperial Command on Thursday to organize a new Cabinet jointly said:

"Having received the Imperial Command to form a Cabinet on July 20, General Koiso called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence and on General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, at the Army General Staff Office. He returned to the Cabinet-organizing headquarters at 8 p.m. Meanwhile, Admiral Yonai called on Navy Minister Naokuni Nomura at his official residence and returning to headquarters at 8:10 p.m. was closeted with General Koiso for more than an hour. At 9:30 p.m. General Koiso called on Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Navy Minister Nomura. He returned at 11:50 p.m. and held consultation with Admiral Yonai until 4:20 a.m. Friday. Discussions between the two continued smoothly throughout, with zeal and in a cooperative spirit."

Koiso Calls on Abe

At 11 a.m. Friday Lieutenant-General Saito announced at the Cabinet-organizing headquarters that General Koiso called on General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, at the Association Headquarters at 10:30 a.m. and were in consultation for about an hour.

At 1 p.m. Lieutenant-General Saito issued the following bulletin:

"(1) General Koiso who called on General Abe returned to headquarters at 11:30 a.m.

"(2) The following persons called at headquarters so far today:

"General Jiro Minami and Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji."

Vice-Admiral Sakonji called at headquarters at 12:30 p.m.

Lieutenant-General Saito announced at the Cabinet-organizing headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Friday as follows:

"(1) In spite of the fatigue of all-night deliberations, General Koiso and Admiral Yonai are steadily making progress in the formation of a new Cabinet.

"(2) The following persons called at headquarters since 1 p.m. today: General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, Ginjiro Fujihara, Minister without Portfolio, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan.

"(3 The following persons called after 4 p.m.: Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Procurator-General of the Supreme Court, Mitsuo Miyata, a member of the House of Peers, and Lieutenant-General Kyosuke Kawamura."

Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, called at the Cabinet-organizing headquarters shortly after 4 p.m., according to Lieutenant-General Saito of the headquarters.

Umezu Calls on Shigemitsu

General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his official residence at 4:30 p.m. Friday on the occasion of his installation.

Spellman in Rome

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 20.—Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, arrived in Rome on July 15 to confer with Pope Pius XII, according to the Dagens Nyheter.

Draganoff Hears Report

Domei

BUDAPEST, July 18.—Bulgarian Ambassador Balabanoff, to Ankara during his visit to Sofia, reported to Parvan Draganoff, Foreign Minister, concerning the political situation in Ankara and today returned to his post, according to a Sofia dispatch.

F.D.R. RENOMINATED FOR A FOURTH TERM

Receives 1,086 Votes on First Ballot at Democratic Convention at Chicago

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 20.—President Roosevelt was renominated today by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention meeting in Chicago, according to a Chicago dispatch.

Roosevelt received 1,086 votes against 89 for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia and one for James A. Furley, former chairman of the Democratic Committee.

Roosevelt will accept the renomination by radio tonight.

In the convention's key-note speech, Governor Robert Kerr of Oklahoma described the Democratic Party as a party of "achievement" and attacked the Republicans as having no program and playing politics. The six-foot three Governor brought the house down when he declared: "Do you remember the 12 long years from 1920 to 1932 when Americans hardened under Harding, cooled under Coolidge, and hungered under Hoover?"

Taking up the Republican Presidential candidate Thomas Dewey's attack of the Roosevelt Administration as being one of "tired old men," Governor Kerr referred to the 42-year-old Governor of New York as "untried and untested."

Kerr then called the roll of American military figures in the present war: Admiral Nimitz, aged 59; Admiral Halsey, 62; General MacArthur, 64, and Admiral King, 66, asking Dewey if these men were to be discarded.

Still addressing his remark to Dewey, Kerr said: "What diplomatic or military experience have you had to justify you or your action believing that you can handle the most difficult and important duties ever placed upon the shoulders of any American?"

CAPTAIN NISHIKAWA BLASTS 2 FOE PLANES IN AIR CLASH

Meets Glorious End in Fierce Battle With Numerically Superior Enemy

By I. KONDO
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL FRONT, July 19.—In an aerial duel with 20 enemy fighter planes on the China Continent on July 15, Captain Nishikawa of a Hayabusa Unit downed one enemy machine and damaged another, skilfully maneuvering his plane which was damaged by enemy gunfire. He continued machine-gunning the enemy till he finally met a valiant death as his plane plunged to the ground. At the same time, other members of the Hayabusa Unit brought down one P-40 and damaged one P-51 plane, bringing the total to two P-40's downed and two P-51's damaged.

The heroic death of Captain Nishikawa in the battle against a numerically superior enemy force was recounted by his comrades who participated in the aerial battle that day and returned safely to their base.

On July 15, 20 enemy machines appeared suddenly over a certain point. Our fighter planes of the Hayabusa Unit which were reconnoitering the enemy movement, discovered several enemy planes amid the banks of clouds and immediately pounced on them. Other planes of the Hayabusa Unit also hopped off to join in the battle. The first shot released by the Japanese found its target in the enemy commander's plane. Following that, a barrage of fire was directed toward the enemy.

Relying on his numerical superiority, the enemy closed in on Captain Nishikawa's plane. However, in a flash Captain Nishikawa skillfully maneuvered his plane and zoomed past and above the enemy. Attack after attack was hurled against Captain Nishikawa with the enemy guns roaring in action. Evading all attacks, Captain Nishikawa opened fire against the first enemy machine and sent it spinning toward the ground in flames.

Losing no time, Captain Nishikawa closed in on the second enemy craft, when his plane was hit in the fuel tank. Thick smoke began to spout from his plane. His comrades, who saw Captain Nishikawa's machine emitting smoke, sadly anticipated his immediate crash but were astounded to see their comrade persistently hanging on to the enemy craft. By this time Captain Nishikawa's plane was completely enveloped in flames but still a stream of bullets continued to pour against the enemy. Fearlessly Captain Nishikawa continued firing till finally his plane plunged toward the ground.

Fuehrer's Headquarters
July 20

The retaliation fire on London was continued the whole night.

At Normandy, the enemy during the whole day continued his attacks with strong tanks, artillery and aircraft in the area west and southeast of Caen without achieving the desired break-through.

The ruins of St. Lo were evacuated after embittered fighting raging the whole day. The enemy thrusts from the city toward the south and the strong local attacks by the Americans further to the northwest collapsed with heavy losses to the attackers. Our battleplanes in effective low-level attacks supported the defensive fighting of our ground troops and destroyed 10 enemy tanks. In aerial combats, 16 enemy aircraft were shot down.

At night our bombers and battleplanes effectively attacked the enemy deployment positions north of Caen and conflagrations and explosions were caused in munition and fuel depots.

Our night-fighters downed over northern France 30 British four-engined bombers on the night of July 18.

Our batteries on the island of Alderney set on fire an enemy destroyer which sank after heavy explosions.

In the French area, 151 terrorists were killed.

In Italy, the enemy after embittered fighting and suffering particularly heavy losses entered the southern part of Leghorn and penetrated the completely destroyed harbor where furious street fighting is at present raging. In the evening our troops were withdrawn to positions north of the town.

Numerous enemy attacks northwest of Poggibonsi were repulsed while west of Ancona, the enemy succeeded with minor forces in getting a foothold on the Esino. All enemy attacks launched with particular strong forces along the coastal road were frustrated.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, our divisions are engaged in heavy defensive fighting in the area east of Lemberg and enemy attempts to break through in the direction of the city were checked.

Strong Soviet forces advancing from Kovel were brought to a standstill on the Bug.

In the central sector, heavy fighting is continuing north of Brest-Litovsk. The Soviet fighting groups which had crossed to the northern bank of the Njemen in Grodno were thrown back in counter-attacks. In the lake district northwest and north of Vilna as well as between the Dvina and Ostrov, strong attacks were repulsed in a swaying battle and some dents effected by the enemy were sealed off. In this sector during the last seven days a total of 215 enemy tanks were destroyed in the fighting region held by a single corps. Lance Corporal Unger of an anti-tank detachment with his gun destroyed 11 heavy Soviet tanks yesterday.

The Luftwaffe made several low-level attacks on the enemy deployment positions as well as columns and destroyed numerous enemy tanks as well as more than 230 horse-drawn and motor vehicles. In aerial combats, 56 enemy aircraft were shot down. Our formation also made heavy attacks on the enemy supply bases in Molodeczno, Novosokolniki, and Velikie-Luki.

American bomber formations from the west and south made terror attacks on western, southwestern and southern Germany and some damage and casualties were caused especially in the residential quarters of Munich, Coblenz, Schweinfurt and Saarbruecken. Our A.A.-defense forces downed 61 enemy aircraft.

Last night British intruder planes attacked Bremen.

U.S. AIR FORCES STRAFE CHINESE ON SIANG RIVER

Even Innocent Little Children Blasted With Parachute Lowered Bombs

By S. TAKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

CHANGSHA, July 20.—Enemy planes attacking our Naval Units, engaged in the opening of the water routes, numbered several thousand during June and have already totalled an aggregate of about 1,000 since the beginning of July up to July 15. With enemy planes attempting to cut off our supply lines and the remnant Chungking troops moving all along the Lake Tungting area and the banks of Siang River, the water routes have now assumed all the aspects of a new battlefield on the continent.

The unfolding of the present grand operations on the continent has eventually caused the American demons to reveal their true nature. All vessels espied on the Siang River, whether they be small vessels or Chinese sampans, are subjected to indiscriminate bombing by enemy planes. Even innocent little children are strafed from low altitude or blasted with parachute lowered bombs.

Navigating down the Siang River, we sighted the corpse of a mother, machine-gunned, with a child clasped to her bosom in a stretch of a lonely wood. A boy, probably seven or eight years old, paddled his boat aimlessly over the river crying out loudly for his lost parents. This was the reward meted out by the dastardly Americans on the populace of Hunan, who had been offering up to now, Hunan's rich granary to Chungking's first line of defense.

The men of the Japanese Forces, grimly determined to crush the enemy, are afire with unquenchable fighting spirit and are resolutely discharging their grave responsibility in stoic silence.

TWO NIPPON FLIERS DRIFT FOR 12 DAYS

Japanese Airmen Face Hunger And Thirst on Open Raft In South Pacific

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, July 20.—The nerve-racking experience of 12 days and nights adrift on an open raft, fighting hunger and thirst, faintness and delirium, in the illimitable blue seas of Oceania was related by two crew members of a Japanese seaplane which was forced down at sea. An air duel with an enemy B-24 resulting in heavy damage to both planes found the courageous crew of the Japanese naval plane starting the unforgettable 12-day fight against the elements. The epic tale follows:

"While patrolling some distance from our base, an enemy B-24 suddenly appeared in front of us through the dense clouds. We immediately adopted the strategy of drawing the enemy near to us for a fatal blow, after which we headed our plane to intercept him. While still some distance away the enemy opened fire but we refrained from doing so until we had drawn as close to the enemy as possible and then we discharged a barrage with devastating effect. A direct hit was scored on the enemy plane which, after several minutes of breathless battle, fled emitting black smoke.

"The enemy's bullets had pierced our gasoline tank and had set it afire. We had to make a forced landing at sea and abandoned the plane which soon sank. We drifted about in the hope of being sighted by friendly planes. That afternoon we sighted an island in the distance and rowed vigorously toward it but made little progress. With the approach of dusk the island faded from sight and any hope of our planes locating us vanished. The intense cold made us forget the intolerable heat of the day. We barely managed to keep ourselves warm by singing at the top of our voices all the martial songs we knew. Finally we fell into an exhausted sleep, allowing the raft to drift with the current.

Island Sighted

"At dawn of a certain day we sighted an island a relatively short distance away. The current flowed toward the island so we tried to row, but our attempts were feeble, so exhausted were we from hunger. At sunrise next day we put on our lifebelts and tried to swim to the island but due to extreme fatigue we made no progress. At last we gave up the attempt and pulled ourselves laboriously aboard the raft. Ironically enough, the current was now floating out to the open sea and away from the island.

"One day we managed to capture some bonitos and ate them ravenously. They were the first solid food we had had since we began drifting days ago. In the afternoon we sighted a ship and as it neared us, we could even see the waves dashing against its bow. We did our utmost to catch its attention by waving mufflers and handkerchiefs but owing to poor visibility the ship did not see us and passed from sight.

"At dawn the next day we again sighted an island in the dim light. The sea was calm and we were able to pick up two coconuts which were floating nearby. One of them contained liquid with which we quenched our thirst for the first time in many days. We regained a little vigor after we had eaten the white meat of the coconut.

Feed on Seagull

"That day we were in luck as a seagull, exhausted from its long flight, alighted on our craft. We caught it and immediately ate it with great relish.

"Some time passed and we were again so weak that we had no energy even to speak to each other. Gradually our sense of sight, hearing and smell became dimmed and our steadily waning consciousness warned us that death was not far off.

"But Heaven had not yet forsaken us. With sunrise we saw an island ahead toward which the current was steadily taking us. Not to lose this last chance, we rowed desperately toward it but we could not keep it up long owing to exhaustions. For several hours we kept up our feeble rowing, resting every few minutes, until finally we were washed ashore.

"Our sight was blurred and we could scarcely walk. We dragged ourselves to the edge of the woods where there was a hut and there threw ourselves down to await the arrival of the native inhabitants."

Having thus reached the island after 12 days of drifting, these two fliers slept at the empty hut for three days before being rescued by native inhabitants. After 15 days under their care, the fliers were brought back to their base in a canoe rowed by some of the native villagers.

JUSTICE MINISTER NAMED

Chen En-pu Appointed to Post by National Government of China

Domei

NANKING, July 20.—Chen En-pu, Director of the Special Court, was officially appointed Justice Minister of the National Government of China to succeed the late Justice Minister Chang Yi-peng, who passed away of illness recently, it was disclosed today by the Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government.

Simultaneously, it was also announced that Chiao Wan-hsuan, Chairman of the Supreme Court, has been named to the concurrent post of Director of the Special Court, while Chung Hung-sheng was selected Director of the Supreme Investigation Bureau.

LIAISON MEETINGS STRENGTHEN JAVA

Vital Wartime Measures Discussed at Confabs Held by Regional Chiefs

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 19.—The regional liaison conference system set up by the Japanese Administration last December for West, Central and East Java has been proving increasingly instrumental in lining up the island's 17 provinces and two sultanates to convert Java into a "fighting island fortress."

In the half-year period since the inception of the system, West Java with five provinces held five liaison conferences while Central Java with five provinces and two sultanates held ten, and East Java with seven provinces held four meetings.

The agenda at the conferences naturally included vital wartime measures such as the smoothening of inter-provincial transportation of foodstuffs and other important goods, improvement of the distribution system for rice, fixing of ceiling prices, mobilization of labor, formation of neighborhood associations and increasing of agricultural output. The free exchange of views between the provincial chiefs at the liaison conferences has resulted in the quick removal of bottlenecks in the foregoing measures.

One remarkable benefit of the liaison meetings is that they preclude isolationism. The governors and other high provincial officials attending the conferences were enabled to hear much about new measures being taken in other regions which may be profitably emulated in their own provinces. Moreover, bureau chiefs and other high officials were sent by the headquarters of the Japanese Administration to the reigonal liaison meetings to keep local administrators constantly informed of the central policies.

Another advantage of the liaison conferences is that the conferees are enabled to inspect conditions in other provinces, since the locale of the meetings are shifted to different provincial capitals from time to time. Observers opine that this system has already reaped far better results than had been anticipated by its originators and the system will play a vital role in remolding Java into a fighting oraganic whole at the decisive stage of the war.

JAPANESE MOVIES POPULAR IN MANILA

Domei

MANILA, July 19.—Japanese films being shown in Manila theaters "possess essential qualities never found in pictures imported in the past from the United States or Europe," General Emilio Aguinaldo, patriot and hero of the Philippine Revolution against the Americans, said today following a preview of "Men of Border."

An ardent cinema fan, the General was greatly impressed by the preview as well as by other Japanese films he had previously witnessed. Pointing out the high standard of Japanese motion pictures, General Aguinaldo declared, "There is hardly anything in Japanese films which shows traces of unrefined manners, inordinate lovemaking or acts against purity or chastity of womanhood. Love of money, greed for wealth, petty crimes and other atrocities which characterize so many foreign films likewise are absent in Japanese motion pictures. The Japanese film has a distinct feature all its own which sets it apart from other movie productions. In the same manner as Japanese art and music stand in their own inherent beauty so it is with screen production."

The General further stated, "The Oriental setting of Japanese films and the high sense of morality permeating them awaken the goodness in every bosom and inspire the nationalistic spirit to higher levels, thereby becoming the fountainhead of Japanese spiritual heritage."

He explained that the high quality of Japanese films is due to its noble mission as distinguished from Western films which are mainly produced for profit, and added that "Filipino theatergoers profit greatly from the high quality of Japanese films being shown here."

The forming of long queues before movie houses at every new Japanese film attraction is adequate proof of the popularity of Japanese movies with Filipino fans. With the elimination of Anglo-American films, names and faces, Japanese movie stars and Filipino actors and actresses are finding new popularity. Theaters in the Philippines at present are showing varied films including Japanese, Filipino, Chinese and German productions.

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVE ON ALL WAR AREAS

Inflicts Smashing Blows on Foe at Caen; Soviet Supply Bases Also Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, July 20.—The Luftwaffe last night continuing systematic raids against tank and troop concentrations north of Caen destroyed several guns, silenced a large part of the enemy artillery and blew up ammunition and fuel dumps. Also 10 enemy tanks were destroyed and 16 planes were shot down.

Heavy German bombers were also over the Seine mouth and scored numerous direct hits with heavy caliber bombs on the invasion fleet.

Luftwaffe formations also winged their way over the Eastern Front last night and raided three important Soviet supply strongholds in several waves with huge quantities of explosive and incendiary bombs.

Principal targets were the railway stations at Molodeczno, Novosokolniki and Velikie-Luki where numerous conflagrations spread violently over a vast area and several fully-laden ammunition trucks were blown up. Photographs taken by German reconnaissance planes revealed numerous other trucks and supply depots destroyed. Four German planes are missing from these operations.

Other German bomber formations carried out effective raids on other important Soviet railway junctions. A large ammunition dump northeast of Opochka was destroyed.

Reich battleplanes were particularly active in the area south and southwest of Dvinsk where Soviet tanks and troops columns were attacked. In this area alone, more than 100 vehicles were destroyed in addition to more than 150 motor and horse-drawn vehicles which were destroyed at Olita, Grodno and northeast of Lemberg. Direct hits were also scored on 18 Soviet tanks and a number of anti-tank and salvo-guns were put out of action.

In the central sector alone, German fighters during their operations downed 53 Soviet planes.

CIVILIANS ON SAIPAN FIGHT TO VERY END

Residents Refuse to Leave Island—Express Resolve To Fight to Last

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

Determined to revenge the death of a baby by enemy guns, the Japanese residents on Saipan Island cooperated, heart and soul, with the Japanese Forces till they shared the common fate.

The last time I landed on Saipan was just two weeks before the American landing attempts started. The island then maintained a general calm with strict black-out control. Women attired in "mompei" were seen walking briskly along the streets intermingling with tanned and robust-looking soldiers.

During my stay, the Island was raided two or three times. The first air attack by American aircraft was on February 23 by means of a task force. After that, only sporadic night attacks occurred.

With the intensification of air operations against our commissary lines, the food supply became scarce. Our soldiers and sailors had to fare on one "go" of rice per person per day and had potatoes and fruit as substitutes. Even snails were eaten but no one grumbled, all being determined to overcome any difficulty.

During one air raid, a baby was killed by enemy fire while many civilians were rendered homeless and all their belongings reduced to ashes. Resolved to retaliate against the enemy's inhuman bombings, the Japanese residents pledged to defend the Island, even with their bare hands.

The airdrome for forced landings, situated between Garapan and the Aslito airfield, was constructed by them. I will never forget the scene, with members of the Women's Corps sturdily carrying heavy baskets filled with earth on their shoulders while national school children wielded spades with small blistered hands.

With the sudden change of the war situation, the Japanese residents unanimously declared that they would remain on the Island and share the fate of the Japanese Forces.

Profound sorrow fills my heart when I think how fearlessly and valiantly those Japanese warriors must have fought against the enemy forces in cooperation with the Japanese residents. What has become of the sweet little girl who used to follow me, calling me, "Uncle"?

'OUTH MOVEMENT IN P.I. SLATED TO BE BOLSTERED

Kapariz Is Entrusted With Task Of Spreading the Spirit of Rizal Among Children

Domei

MANILA, July 19.—A more extensive youth movement among school children and youths outside schools is expected to be carried out during the academic year as one of the major activities of the Government, according to Camilo Osias, Minister of Education.

Minister Osias declared that the task will principally be performed through the "Kapariz", nation-wide youth organization, under the direction of the Kalibapi. He revealed that the Kapariz is at present busy preparing a set of political tenets and principles which youths should imbue and make a part of their ways of life.

The Minister asserted that the home and community, through Neighborhood Associations, will be made to share the responsibility of the propagation of ideals of the Kapariz. It is estimated that with the membership of youths outside public and private schools, colleges and universities, the movement will favorably effect approximately 4,000,000 children and youths ranging from the ages of six to 21. These persons will be imbued with the aims and ideals of Jose Rizal.

The Minister said that since the curricula of schools and colleges should be motivated by the spirit of the Kapariz, there will be set a definite time to be devoted to the vitalization of school work and to the teaching and practice of tenets and principles of the Kapariz organization in order to make the work effective.

VARIOUS PROBLEMS FACE MONEY MEET

Difficult to Tell How Much Progress Made and in What Direction, Observer Says

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 20.—The Observer's economic correspondent reported recently that from the reports from Bretton Woods, as far as available it is difficult to tell how much progress has been achieved and in what precise direction the progress is being sought. Would the British Government be prepared to share in the risk of financing the textile industry in Brazil: rival to Lancashire? Would the American Government be pressed to pledge and credit to finance motorcar production in China? Where are there projects of common interest and advantage on whose merits Morgenthau was emphatic on the points that "to deal with the problems of international exchange and of international investment is beyond the capacity of any one country or any two or three countries. "These are mutilateral problems to be solved only by mutilateral cooperation."

Is it possible at the present juncture to obtain universal assent to any concrete course of action? Many problems of international exchange and investment surely can be solved bilaterally or within regional framework. The great question overhanging this conference is this: Are transaction and arrangements between the pairs of countries or groups of like-minded nations to be ruled out even if they are designed to foster and expand trade between them?

Conscious Direction Needed

Reconstruction after this war will require a high degree of conscious direction. There will be few countries in Europe that will be prepared to leave this task entirely in the hands of competitive private enterprise. The Government will decide what industries are to be rebuilt, what new industries are to be started. If governmental decisions have to be taken, it is, of course, desirable governments should consult one another.

In theory it is obviously best that each Government should continuously consult and cooperate with all other Governments. But is it likely to be possible in practice? For Britain and for large parts of Europe, it is essential that they should be able to act and plan together. If the continent of Europe were one single state, none would doubt the right of France to view its economic dealings with Belgium differently from its dealing with South American countries.

Is such differentiation or discrimination to be prohibited as long as France and Belgium are still separate political entities? If their mutual relation after the war cannot be just the same as between New York and New Jersey, it certainly must become more intimate and more complementary than between any two soveriegn independent states without any special ties to bind them together.

CHUNGKING'S ARMY IS DETERIORATING

Regime Can Still Obtain Manpower But Quality of Soldiers Is Low

By K. TAKAYANAGI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN HUNAN FRONT, July 19.—Chungking's strong point lies in its ability to maintain a large army despite the constant and tremendous losses suffered at the hands of the Japanese, and this can be explained by the fact that the regime's Military Service Law has made the population in the anti-Japan resistance territory the source of manpower for the Chungking army.

However, the law is not being strictly enforced as many are evading military service by bribing conscription officers. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the Military Service Law is playing a vital role in the anti-Japan resistance operations.

Chungking's Military Service Law was fundamentally revised in March, 1933 when military service was divided into standing service and national service. There are two branches of standing service, namely, active and reserve, while national service has three divisions, namely, preliminary national service, Class A national service, and Class B national service.

Young men who pass the physical examination for conscription when they reach the ago of 20 years enter active service. After serving in the army for three years they are transferred to the reserve service in which they remain until they are 45 years of age. Young men of 18 years of age are put into the preliminary national service for two years. At the end of that period those who are examined physically for active service, but who are not recruited for active service, are put into the Class A national service. All others are put into the Class B national service. In all the branches of national service, the men are under the obligation to serve until they reach the age of 45 years. Men in the reserve service and the national service are called up periodically for military training and special mobilization training.

Since the beginning of the current Hunan campaign, the number of war prisoners taken by the Japanese reached over 20,000 composed mostly of men in the preliminary national service and the Class B national service. Therefore, it can be seen that while the manpower resources of the Chungking regime have not yet been exhausted, the quality of the soldiers in its army has deteriorated greatly.

At present, the Chungking regime is attempting to form a national army corps composed of national service-men in order to set up a strong anti-Japan resistance wartime structure. The national army corps is divided into village corps, local peace corps, district corps and hsien corps. Members of the national service corps undergo training several times a year. More importance is placed on training the men in guerilla warfare than in giving them proper military training.

BRITISH CRITIC RAPS INVASION METHODS

'Nothing But Barrage Followed By Assault,' Liddell Hart Avers in Article

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—"Disappointingly small" is the description by Liddell Hart, British military expert, of the anti-Axis advance in Normandy in his article in the London Daily Mail which added another voice to the British press critics of the anti-Axis tactics on the invasion front, according to a London dispatch.

Hart pointed out that the "methods applied by the invasion forces are nothing but barrage followed by assault as during the last world war which despite super-human efforts did not achieve their objectives."

Also in Italy, he said, optimistic expectations were smashed by the strengthening of the German defense line far in the forefield which enabled them plenty of time to prepare defense positions more to the rear.

Hart asked whether the anti-Axis will succeed by increasing pressure still further and crumble the German defenses quickly or whether the war will become a long drawn-out affair in which the attacker suffers greater losses than the defender.

This, the British expert declared, "was the crux of our problem."

FOES SAID CONSIDERING TO APPEASE ARGENTINA

Domei

LISBON, July 17.—While both the United States and Britain have been closely watching the situation in Argentina since the recall of their ambassadors stationed in Buenos Aires, recent rumors have it in Washington that both the London and Washington Governments were mulling over the idea of a South American Munich, a conference which would appease Argentina, according to an AP dispatch from Washington.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, however, strongly denied such rumors and told the press today that it was "deliberately false" and made up by "designing persons who aim at creating misunderstanding and suspicion among the American Republics." He reiterated that "our policy calls for complete consultation with each of the American republics supporting the Allied cause."

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KOISO'S LEADERSHIP WILL STEER NATION

General Is Well Suited to Conduct State Affairs, Avers Lieut.-Gen. Uchijima

General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, who, together with Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former Prime Minister has been commanded by His Majesty the Emperor to form a Cabinet, is a man of big caliber eminently suited super-emergency times like the present to conduct the affairs of State in the opinion, commented Lieutenant-General Sadao Ushijima, an intimate friend and an erstwhile classmate of General Koiso at the Military Academy, when hearing of the honor that had been done him.

Lieutenant-General Ushijima said:

"Koiso and I were classmates at both the Military Academy and the Army Staff College. When we were majors, we used to work desk-to-desk, so to speak, at the Army General Staff. When I was an instructor at the Army Staff College, Koiso was director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.

"He is a man of impressive mien but he is far from a pompous character. Practically nothing can move him and he is decidedly a man of big caliber. On the other hand, he has very delicate susceptibilities and no detail escapes him. Also he is quite far-sighted and bold in his conceptions. In addition, he is endowed with the strength of will to carry out those conceptions.

"As a matter of fact when I heard that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo resigned, the first name that leapt to my mind as I cast about for a man capable of steering the ship of State through these rough seas was my friend Koiso. Accordingly, I was glad to hear that he received the Imperial Command. If any man can see the nation through the present difficulties, he is that man.

"As Commander of the Chosen Army, he earned the epithet 'The Chosen Tiger.' When he retired from active service in the Army, people wondered what 'the tiger' would do out of his cage. His career has been quite smooth.

"While in active service, he filled the posts of Vice-Minister of War, Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army and Commander of the Chosen Army. Placed on the reserve list, he was twice appointed Overseas Minister. His versatility may be seen even from this cursory mention of the posts he has filled. There is also a generous ingredient of the statesman in his make-up.

"In brief, the choice of Koiso as the next Prime Minister seems most timely in these super-emergency times. We look forward much to brilliant results once he is at the helm."

Yonai's Talents Praised

The coming of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai upon the scene to shoulder the burden of State in these stringent times with General Kuniaki Koiso is regarded in well-informed quarters as promising of an effective break-through of the difficulties facing the nation, says Domei, commenting on the political change. The reason for this view primarily lies in the special ability of the Admiral to bring together diverse elements into perfect harmony by sheer force of character.

Since the Hayashi Cabinet that was formed in February, 1937, Admiral Yonai ably served as Navy Minister consecutively in three Cabinets. When Prime Minister General Nobuyuki Abe resigned in 1940, he received the Imperial Command and contributed enormously to the settlement of the China Affair. Even after his resignation in July of the same year, he has exercised much latent influence as a senior statesman close to the Throne.

Admiral Yonai is the finest naval latent produced by Iwate Prefecture but his rating at the time of his graduation from the Naval Academy was only the 60th in a class of 125. This was not brilliant, yet his natural aptitudes and keen insight pushed him forward in his career and his promotion was quite rapid.

After he was Commandant of the Chinkai Naval Port, he was appointed to an important post in the Naval General Staff, then Commander of the First Expeditionary Fleet, Chief-of-Staff of the Third Fleet, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and of the First Fleet.

He was awaiting the hour of departure aboard his flagship Nagato, when he received a telephone call from Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Minister, summoning him to the capital. Upon his arrival, he was urged to accept the post of Navy Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet. He laid down the following terms for his acceptance:

(1) Enforcement of the Navy budget for coping with a treaty-less period;

(2) Non-interference of civil officials in the affairs of the Navy or Navy officers in civil affairs;

(3) Unified diplomacy and

(4) Formulation of a grand scheme for the establishment of lasting peace in East Asia as leader of East Asiatic nations.

These terms being accepted, the Admiral joined the Hayashi Cabinet. He remained when Prince Fumimaro Konoye succeeded General Senjuro Hayashi as Prime Minister and when Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma succeeded Prince Konoye.

As Navy Minister, Admiral Yonai had an able Vice-Minister in the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. His personality is such that even the then War Minister Lieutenant-General Seishiro Itagaki used to look up to him as his elder brother, actually calling him by that epithet. As a former Prime Minister, Admiral Yonai has wielded much influence among the senior statesmen.

Forming of Cabinet by Two Leaders Will Be for the First Time in 46 Years

For the first time in 46 years and for the second time in the history of the Japanese Cabinet system two statesmen have been commanded by the Throne to form a Cabinet.

The last time two men were ordered to form a Cabinet was in 1898.

In June of that year Marquis Shigenobu Okuma and Count Taisuke Itagaki were commanded to form a Cabinet, and organized one which became known as the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet.

However, there is a fundamental difference in the character of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet and one which General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai have been detailed to form.

This is clear from the circumstances of the organization of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet.

The Ito Cabinet which the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet replaced had been grappling with problems left by the Sino-Japanese War.

It was a Cabinet based on a clan and it was its fate to be strongly opposed by the political parties constituting the oppositions.

In order effectively to oppose the Ito Cabinet, Marquis Okuma, President of the now defunct Shimpoto and Count Itagaki, President of the defunct Jiyuto, under an agreement, dissolved their organizations and called into being in their place the powerful Kenseito.

The new organization to which practically all political parties then extant were affiliated became a menace to the Ito Cabinet which resigned en bloc on July 26.

Next day Marquis Okuma and Count Itagaki were commanded by the Throne to organize a new Cabinet and, with awe and trepidation they set about their work. On July 30 the new Cabinet formed by them was installed.

In it Marquis Okuma was Prime Minister, holding the additional portfolio of Foreign Minister and Count Itagaki became Minister of Home Affairs.

This was the first Coalition Cabinet in the history of the Japanese Cabinet system although there has been one Cabinet which bore a close resemblance to a Coalition Cabinet—the Three Party Cabinet which was organized in 1924 to succeed the Kiyoura Cabinet to safeguard Constitutional Government.

Count Takaaki Kato, President of the Kenseikai, was commanded to form this Cabinet. Korekiyo Takahashi, President of the old Seiyukai, and Tsuyoshi Inukai, President of the old Kakushin Club, were the only helpers of Count Kato in the organization of a new Cabinet. Thus there is a fundamental difference between this Kato Cabinet and the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet.

BURMESE LEADER PRAISES FILIPINOS

Ba Han Greatly Impressed by Growing Asiatic Spirit in The Philippines

Domei

MANILA, July 20.—Dr. Ba Han, head of the visiting Burmese Special Research Commission, in a press interview at the Manila Hotel at 5:45 p.m. yesterday said that he is greatly impressed with the Filipino people's growing consciousness of the fact that they are Asiatics.

He said that Burma and the Philippines have a similar history. In accordance with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia the inherent qualities of all the peoples of East Asia should be developed to the fullest degree possible; consequently, it is the inescapable duty of both the Burmese and Filipinos to remove all traces of foreign influence, he added.

Aims to Win War

Regarding Burma's participation in the war, he said that Burma, being on the frontlines, is throwing her whole weight into the conflict in order to win victory. He added that the Burmese are concerned solely with one thing, and that is to win the war at all cost. "The mere mention of the war against the Anglo-Americans stirs an irrepressible feeling in me of hatred for the enemy," he said.

Giving his impressions of Japan, he said that all the Japanese are devoting their total efforts to win the war, with civilians at home working as hard as the soldiers at the front. He stated that sacrifices are being made not because of the lack of material wealth, but because such is necessary for Japan's self preservation and the liberation of all other East Asiatic countries.

Regarding Manchoukuo, Dr. Ba Han said that the country is the real "granary and arsenal of Greater East Asia." He expressed surprise over the great industrial development of Manchoukuo during the last 12 years, which has been made possible through the close cooperation of Japanese technicians and the Manchoukuoans.

The visiting Burmese economic expert stressed that Manchoukuo is the striking example of what can be accomplished by a country working in accordance with the teacher-pupil principle instead of the master-slave theory. He also declared that the co-prosperity ideal is a dynamic living principle upon which depends the security, welfare and freedom of all countries of Greater East Asia.

Recto Makes Speech

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto in a speech at a dinner which he gave yesterday evening in honor of the Burmese Special Research Commission, declared that Burma and the Philippines have passed through the same vicissitudes in their struggles to achieve their respective national aspirations.

He said, "Just as the Filipinos, after passing into American sovereignty in 1898, continually agitated for independence, so the people of Burma, after losing their independence in 1886, incessantly struggled to free themselves from British rule."

Continuing, he asserted that both countries have "every reason to regard themselves as sister nations in the most intimate sense of the word."

Members of the Burmese Special Research Commission spent the fourth day of their visit in the Philippines today inspecting industrial, scientific and health institutions in the Republic.

They began their tour this morning with the inspection of the Institute of San Lazaro for Infectious Diseases, after which they visited various departments and factories of the National Development Company.

The Mission members, headed by Dr. Ba Han, took special interest in the textile and shoe factories.

In the afternoon, the mission visited the malaria field laboratory and the Central Luzon leprosarium, both in Novaliches, Rizal Province.

Rites for Saipan Heroes

Requiem mass for the heroic dead on Saipan Island will be held at Hase Temple of the Sodo Sect, located at Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, at 2 p.m. Sunday. The service will be preceded by prayers offered for victory and following the memorial rites conducted by the Chief Abbot of Sodo Sect there will be an address by the President of Komazawa University.

Daughter Is Born

A girl, Claude Andree Marie, was born on July 15 to Baroness Guy Fain in Karuizawa Hospital.

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VARGAS IMPRESSED BY GRAND SHRINES

Obtains Deeper Insight Into Spiritual Side of Japan, Declares P.I. Envoy

"The trip to Ise has given me a still deeper insight into the spiritual side of Japan," Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas declared, in commenting on his recent visit of homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise accompanied by his two sons, Roberto and Eduardo, and two members of the Embassy. A third son, Ramon, who is a 4th year student at the Azabu Middle School in Tokyo, was unable to accompany the party as he is convalescing after an operation. The Ambassador and his party returned to Tokyo Tuesday evening after a four-day trip.

This is Ambassador Vargas' second trip to Ise, as he visited there last September in company with President Jose Laurel at the time of the latter's visit to Japan.

"We were fortunate in being able to witness the sacred Shrine dance," the Ambassador continued. "It was most interesting, and the music too. And then I had about an hour's conversation with the Chief Ritualist of the Shrine."

Other Shrines Visited

Besides the Outer and the Inner Shrines of Ise, Ambassador Vargas and his party also paid their respects at other shrines in the vicinity of Ise.

"Quite apart from our visit of homage," the Ambassador said with a smile, "I enjoyed our stay at the small Japanese inn at Yamada. It was small in size, but very nice. The people were most hospitable, and I enjoyed the food which was served to us."

This took the Ambassador back to the time he first tasted Japanese food at a Japanese friend's home in Manila. "It was 20 years ago," he reminisced. "The taste grew on me the more I had it," he said, "until finally I and various members of my family got into the habit of going to a Japanese restaurant in Manila at least once a month."

After leaving Ise Sunday forenoon, Ambassador Vargas and his party proceeded to the Kashihara Shrine and the Unebi Mausoleum where they paid homage.

"The Kashihara Shrine in particular struck me with its spiritual beauty," the Ambassador said. "It is built in the orthodox style, but the carpeting and the massive pillars seem to be modern touches." "And the white sand," he added, "all around the Shrine wherever we walked. It was beautiful."

Visits Ancient Capital

Nara was next visited by the Ambassador and his party. On Sunday evening, that is, the evening of his arrival in Nara, the Ambassador attended a dinner party held in his honor by the Governor of Nara Prefecture at the Nara Hotel.

"It was my first visit to Nara and I enjoyed every minute of it," the Ambassador said. "After 'doing' the regular round we found time to explore several curio shops."

The last visit on the program was Kyoto, where the party arrived Monday morning. "Twenty-five years ago I was in Kyoto for a brief visit," Ambassador Vargas explained," but that's a long time ago. This time I was able to pay my respects at the Momoyama Mausolea, Honganji Temple and Nogi Shrine."

"I don't know what impression my boys got from the trip as they had to rush back to their school immediately upon our return to Tokyo Tuesday evening," the Ambassador said in conclusion, "but I am confident that they enjoyed it immensely and derived great benefit from it."

East Asia Round-Up

Lontok Heads Committee

Domei

MANILA, July 21.—With September 6 designated as "Constitution Day," the Kalibapi has appointed a central committee to make necessary preparations for the nation-wide celebration of the day. Heading the committee is Vicente Lontok, Director of the Bureau of General Affairs of the Kalibapi, with Teodoro Veede Vera, Director of the Bureau of Local Branches, and Francisca Benitez, Director of the Women's Bureau, as members.

Forming Trading Center

Domei

SOLANO, July 21.—The Nueva Vizcaya Trading Center at Santa Fe, gateway to the rich Cagayan valley, is being organized under the supervision of the provincial government for the coordination of all commercial and transportation activities between the people of the province and those in the Cagayan valley. The organization of the new trading center is expected to greatly facilitate the flow of produce from the Cagayan valley.

Sultans Inspect Irrigation

Domei

DJOGDJAKARTA, July 21.—The Sultans of Djogja and Pakoealaman recently proceeded to Kece Province to inspect various irrigation systems now under construction to derive water from the Frogo River. They visited Bligo, Kerisan and finally, Adikarta, where the people are engaged in building a canal to the southern coast which will eliminate future recurrent floods during the rainy season.

Stressing Health Education

Domei

MANILA, July 21.—Health education will be stressed by the Education Ministry in its program laid out for the coming academic year.

Filipino Seamen Graduating

Domei

MANILA, July 21.—The third group of Filipino youths completing their course in merchant marine at Pasay will be graduated on July 22 from the Philippine Seamen's Training Institute.

Ascension Day Feted

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 21.—Celebration of Prophet Mohamet's Ascension Day on July 18 by Java's 50,000,000 believers was featured by a mass prayer at the Kwitang Mosque here. Similar functions at the Kemajoran Mosque in Surabaya was attended by Governor Masaomi Yasuoka of Surabaya Province.

Good Rice Crop

Domei

SURABAYA, July 21.—Gamelan music is being heard everywhere in the agrarian districts of Surabaya Province as farmers celebrate the bumper rice and other crops with thanksgiving banquets.

Insurance Company Set

Domei

SHONAN, July 21.—The Overseas Insurance Company, one of the largest property insurance establishments here, will resume business shortly. At present, it comprises four of the largest Japanese concerns including the Yasuda, Taisho, Tokyo Marine and the Osaka Marine Companies.

Health Handbooks Given

Domei

HSINKING, July 21.—Handbooks were distributed to expectant mothers by the Ministry of People's Welfare in order to improve their health.

Practising Martial Arts

Domei

HSINKING, July 21.—Paishan Park here has become the scene of stirring activities as over 400 students of both classic and modern martial arts including 50 girls go through their practices every day including judo, fencing, wrestling, archery and bayonet fencing.

Vitamin B Made

Domei

MACASSAR, July 21.—Extraction of vitamin B from unpolished rice grain is being conducted on a large-scale here to supply vitamin B to the Japanese crews aboard the vessels cruising the southern seas in search of enemy submarines.

Honoring 55 Sailors

Domei

MACASSAR, July 21.—Fifty-five sailors, including 29 Indonesians, will receive special prizes from the naval authorities in charge of the Japanese Administration here in a commendation ceremony which is scheduled to be held here on the occasion of Japan's Marine Day on July 20. They will be specially recognized for their outstanding services in water transportation.

CABINET BUREAU CHIEFS TENDER RESIGNATIONS

Following the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet, Naoki Hoshino, Chief Cabinet Secretary, Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislative Bureau, and Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Chiefs of the three Cabinet Bureaus, have tendered their resignations, it was announced on Friday.

It was also announced that Fumio Goto has resigned his post as Minister without Portfolio as well as his concurrent posts of vice-president of the Imperial Rule Political Assistance Association and president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Association and tendered his resignation to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

It is presumed that along with Mr. Goto's resignation, Tadayoshi Obata, director-general of the Imperial Rule Political Assistance Association, and bureau and departmental heads of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Association will shortly tender their resignations.

Koizumi, Ando Made Peers

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at 10 a.m. on Friday when it was decided to recommend Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Home Minister, as members of the House of Peers. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m. As a result, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Koizumi and Lieutenant-General Ando were formally appointed members of the House of Peers in accordance with Item 4 of Article I of the House of Peers ordinance, it was announced the same day.

Saito, Ninomiya in Tokyo

Lieutenant-General Yahelta Saito, adviser to the Government-General of Chosen, and Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya, president of the Manchoukuo Development Company, accompanying General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, arrived at Haneda airport here at 2:58 p.m. on Thursday. Upon arrival, they immediately proceeded to the Tokyo Office of the Chosen Government General.

SCHEDULE FOR THE 1944 SESSION

Tokyo Session July 24—29

Date July	Week	1st Hour 9:00 — 9:40	2nd Hour 9:50 — 10:30	3rd Hour 10:40 — 11:20	4th Hour 11:30 — 12:10	Special Events
24	Mon.	Opening Addresses Minister of Education, Minister of Dai Toa		Study of Japan and Japanese Dr. Y. Negishi		
25	Tue.	Solution of Chinese Incident and Racial Characteristics Prof. A. Goto		New Doctrine for Asiatic People Mr. K. Matsumoto	Japanese Dancing Prof. H. Tanabe	
26	Wed.	Japanese Art of Music Prof. H. Tanabe		Unification Through Creativeness Dr. Victor Frene		
27	Thu.	Medical Science for To-morrow Prof. Y. Inagawa		Future of Human Culture and Nipponism Mr. H. Minakawa		A survey of Japanese Art. Dr. J. Harada at Imperial Household Art Museum 2:00 —4:00 P.M.
28	Fri.	What is Aiki Budo? Mr. I. Koizumi	The future Traffic of the "Greater East Asia" Mr. J. Takaku	Japanese Tea Cult Prof. Y. Isono	True Meaning of Art of Flower Arrangement Prof. Isono	
29	Sat.	Universe and Life Mr. H. Minakawa	Great way of Kannagara and the World Mr. H. Minakawa	Purpose of Life Mr. H. Minakawa	Foundation for Eternal Expansion of a Nation Mr. H. Minakawa	

SCHEDULE FOR THE 1944 SESSION

Karuizawa Session Aug. 7—12

Date Aug.	Week	1st Hour 9:00 — 9:40	2nd Hour 9:50 — 10:30	3rd Hour 10:40 — 11:20	4th Hour 11:30 — 12:10	Special Events
7	Mon.	Opening Addresses Mr. M. Nagai K. Nakamura	Study of Japan and Japanese Dr. Y. Negishi	Purpose of War General S. Araki		
8	Tue.		Study of Japan and Japanese Dr. Y. Negishi	Ukiyoe Prof. S. Mihara		
9	Wed.	What is Aiki Budo? Mr. I. Koizumi		Medical Science for To-morrow Prof. Y. Inagawa	What is the Controlled Economy? Dr. I. Ayuzawa	
10	Thu.	Medical Science for To-morrow Prof. Y. Inagawa	Japanese Music Prof. H. Tanabe.	Japanese Dancing Prof. H. Tanabe		Musical Entertainment at 4 p.m. Karuizawa Kaikan
11	Fri.	Comparative Study of Oriental and Occidental Music Prof. H. Tanabe	Cultural Work of Philippines Marquis Y. Tokugawa	Analysis of Chungking Bureaucrats Prof. A. Goto		
12	Sat.					

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The opening ceremony of the Summer College will take place at 9 a.m. on Monday, July 24, and will be attended by the Ministers of Education and Greater East Asiatic Affairs and other leading personalities.

Kazuo Koizumi, a son of Lafcadio Hearn, will speak and demonstrate the Aiki Budo on July 28 and August 9, respectively, at the Sankaido Building and at the Karuizawa Hall. An accomplished expert in the Aiki Budo, he studied for more than 10 years under Admiral Isamu Takeshita who is a master of the art which is more or less a combination of judo, yawara and other secret physical and psychological training of ancient days.

The Tokyo session will be as follows:

July 24	Study of Japan	Prof. Yoshitaro Negishi
July 25	Chinese Characteristics and Solution of the China Incident	Asataro Goto
	Japanese Dance	Hisao Tanabe
July 26	Japanese Music	Hisao Tanabe
	Union of Creativeness	Victor Frene
July 27	Tomorrow's Medicine	Eiichi Inakawa
	Japanese Spirit and Future of Culture	Haruhiro Minakawa
	Nature of Human Beings	Haruhiro Minakawa
	Japanese Art	Jiro Harada
July 28	Aiki Budo	Kazuo Koizumi
	East Asia Traffic	Jinnosuke Takaku
	Tea and Flower Art	Tomomichi Isono
July 29	Universe and Life	Haruhiro Minakawa

General Sadao Araki who will speak on "War Aims" will be the feature speaker of the Karuizawa session which will be as follows:

Aug. 7	Study of Japan	Yoshitaro Negishi
	War Aims	General Sadao Araki
Aug. 8	Study of Japan	Yoshitaro Negishi
	Color Prints	Shigeyoshi Mihara
Aug. 9	Aiki Budo	Kazuo Koizumi
	Tomorrow's Medicine	Eiichi Inagawa
	Controlled Economy	Iwao Ayuzawa
Aug. 10	Tomorrow's Medicine	Eiichi Inagawa
	Japanese Dance and Music	Hisao Tanabe
Aug. 11	Comparison of Oriental and Occidental Music	Hisao Tanabe
	Filipino Culture	Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa
	Chungking Leaders	Asataro Goto

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1944

The Cabinet Change

General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai have been commanded by His Majesty the Emperor to jointly form a new Cabinet. It is, of course, too early as yet to assess all the implications of this step. But already it is apparent that there are some features of this political change about which there can be no doubt whatever.

In the first place, whatever may be the composition of the new Cabinet, it will be for the purpose of strengthening the efforts of the nation in attaining eventual victory. This is no mere rhetoric, no mere bombast. The entire Japanese nation, knowing from the very beginning that its very existence as well as its most cherished ideals depend upon the outcome of the war, is capable of entertaining no other idea than that of pushing the war with utmost vigor until final victory is won.

Of the fire and zeal and determination of the Japanese nation, there cannot be the slightest doubt. Particularly at this time when the crucial issue of the war is rapidly approaching a climactic peak, the realization of the importance of this juncture is raising the fighting spirit of the Japanese people to an unparalleled pitch of intensity. Under the circumstances, there can be no question as to the course which must be taken by any Government which represents the Japanese nation. The Koiso-Yonai Cabinet will necessarily be one which will reflect more fully than ever this mounting fighting spirit of the nation.

In the second place, the unusual case of two men being jointly charged with the formation of the Cabinet is symbolic of an increased unity which will pervade all sections of the nation. Not only will the combination of General Koiso and Admiral Yonai represent the solid unity which binds the Army and the Navy together, but this combination will likewise signify the unreserved support of the senior statesmen to the active work of administration. It will mean the fusion and complete identification of all elements of the nation to a greater degree than ever before.

In the third place, the personal attributes of the two leaders constitute still another factor which proves that the Government will be markedly strengthened. General Koiso's notable record as a soldier requires no review. But it is significant that in addition to his military career, General Koiso has had an enviable record in the political and administrative fields. With a rich experience as a member of former Cabinets, he is most eminently qualified for his new post. Particularly as the Governor-General of Chosen during the past two years, he has been amazingly successful in bringing about a phenomenal increase in the importance of Chosen as a vital unit of the Empire's fighting strength in every aspect of the present total war. With such a record, his leadership over the Government will arouse the fullest confidence of all sections of the Japanese nation.

Admiral Yonai's personal qualifications are no less significant than those of his colleague. Outstanding is the fact that he is a former Prime Minister and represents the influence and prestige of the whole body of senior statesmen. That a person of his background and prestige is actively collaborating in the work of forming the new Cabinet means that the full weight of the powerful basic forces in the nation will actively make itself felt in the new Administration to a greater degree than ever before. It is an element which will markedly enhance the confidence which the nation has ever reposed in the Government.

Still another factor of strength which characterizes this present political change is the peculiar and characteristic balance between change and permanence which characterizes the Japanese Government. The fact that the Japanese nation is notably successful in adapting itself from time to time to developing situations as they unfold is an invaluable factor of strength which it possesses. That inability to change means death while adaptability is the essence of life, is an inexorable law of nature. At the same time, the Japanese Government has always avoided any inconsistent break in continuity, it has never countenanced any change in basic policy. This ability to change while still keeping true to its eternal qualities is an important factor of Japan's national strength.

The present situation conforms to this master pattern. The previous Cabinet itself underwent several reshuffles and reorganizations during the two years and nine months of its administration. These changes were always to implement means, never to modify ultimate ends. The present Cabinet change can differ from these earlier reorganizations only in degree, not in kind. There will be a comparable, though greater, strengthening of the administration; a comparable, though greater, intensification of national unity; a comparable, though greater, increase of popular confidence in the Government. Conforming to such a pattern, the formation of the new Cabinet can have no other result than to strengthen anew the immutable determination of the Japanese nation to forge ahead to final victory.

Above all, the significance of the present Cabinet change can be understood only in relation to the unique position enjoyed by the August Sovereign in the Japanese national polity. Whereas in other nations the ruler is often a mere figure-head and the cabinet the actual repository of governmental authority, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan is the embodiment of the Japanese nation itself. Therefore, whereas a change of cabinets in other countries may mean a change in governmental authority, a change of cabinets in Japan means only a shift in administrative detail. The essential nature of the Government can never change.

This stable, inalterable character of the Japanese State, resting upon the August Virtues of the incomparable Sovereign, means that the significance of the present Cabinet change cannot be interpreted in terms of the experience of other nations. The unique Japanese character of this event assures that the eternal ideals of the Japanese nation as set in its basic polity and the immutable objects of the present war as set forth in the Imperial Rescript will be carried out without change. The only difference will be an increase of intensity, a hardening of resolve, in forging ahead along this fixed course to final victory.

A Year Ago Today

July 22, 1943

Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, has been appointed Nanking Government representative to take over the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession, according to the decision reached at the Supreme National Defense Conference of the Nanking Government.

Following the signing of the agreement concerning the retrocession at Shanghai, the French Charge d'Affaires and Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi issued a joint statement that the French Government will turn over the administrative authority in the concession to the Nanking Government on July 31.

* * *

In a formal statement issued today, the Argentine Information Bureau denied the report recently circulated in various quarters regarding the change in Argentina's foreign policy. It said that any such reports are unfounded, and that Argentina's policy will remain unchanged.

* * *

The United States Navy Department, today, announced the loss of the submarine Triton, as it has failed to return to its base. The Triton was a new-type submarine of 1,450 tons and was launched in 1941.

* * *

Reflecting the acute shortage of commodities and subsequent soaring of prices, the Chungking regime has promulgated and enforced a decree encouraging predatory expeditions into the Peace Zones.

* * *

The new decree recently announced stipulates that pillagers of public and private houses in Japanese-occupied areas will be rewarded with monetary gifts and promotions in rank.

CHUNGKING-YENAN UNDERSTANDING

Failure of Chiang's Military Pressure Results in Stalemate

By KENICHI HATANO
(From the Contemporary Japan)

Part II

The anti-Communist campaigns of Chang Tiao-fei and his followers were endorsed by General Hu Tsung-nan who was specially empowered by General Chiang Kai-shek to keep the Communists down. Because General Hu is absolutely opposed to Communism, General Chiang Kai-shek has given him the assignment of keeping a close watch over the activities of Yenan. On June 18, General Hu called a war council at Lochuan, following the conclusion of which he ordered his troops to move into the Yenan zone of influence. On July 7, the day after the dropping of handbills from aeroplanes, the forces of General Hu attacked the Communist troops under Hsiao Ching-kuang at Yaohsien. On July 16, he took armed action against the Communists at Lochuan.

Faced with the military pressure, the Communist leaders resorted to political tactics. They wired to General Chiang Kai-shek and General Hu stating that the use of force was bound to precipitate a civil war which would destroy the common front of resistance against Japan and would provide Japan with a chance to intensify military operations. They also carried out a press campaign to make it known that Chungking alone, because of its sudden military action, was responsible for the fresh trouble.

While the Communist Party was trying to get out of the trouble by means of propaganda and political stratagems, General Hu went on with his purge and blocked the Communist forces at the border region of Shensi, Kansu and Ningsia Provinces. Consequently, the tension became aggravating and it resembled the Chungking-Yenan deadlock of 1941, when the New Fourth Army of the Communist Party was forcibly disbanded by General Chiang Kai-shek. In the meantime, clashes began to take place between the troops of Chungking and Yenan and General Hu, no doubt under instructions from General Chiang Kai-shek, started an encirclement movement with the idea of compelling Yenan to submit to the controlling authority of Chungking. In spite of the pressure, the Communist Party held on to its policy of non-submission to Chungking, and as a result, a stalemate occurred. Confronted with the determination of Yenan, General Chiang Kai-shek decided to go slow, firstly because he wanted to prevent the breaking out of a regular civil war particularly at a time when the prosecution of hostilities against Japan was of more importance and, secondly because he thought that the stalemate offered an opportunity to seek a temporary understanding with Yenan.

Demand Clarification

After some time, negotiations were carried on, but the Communist Party, being suspicious of the motive of Chungking, demanded a clear-cut clarification of the attitude of the latter before discussing the question of a mutual understanding. As no clarification was forthcoming, the stalemate continued to remain until it was recently reported that a mutual understanding has been reached. The interpretation of such a reported understanding can only be that Chungking, pressed by America to concentrate more on the prosecution of war against Japan, has for the time being put aside its program of reducing the power of the Communist Party.

As to how the clashes eventuated between the troops of General Hu Tsung-nan and the Communists, there are three versions. The first version is that as far back as February, 1943, General Chiang Kai-shek had invested General Hu with full powers to deal with the Communists. Thereupon General Hu sent an emissary to Yenan to explore the possibilities of securing its collaboration with Chungking. The emissary on his return from Yenan reported to General Hu that it would be impossible to obtain the unconditional cooperation of the Communist Party. By this time the Comintern had been dissolved, and campaigns were launched to seek the disbandment of the Yenan set-up. Realizing the impracticability of effecting a rapprochement with the Communist Party, General Hu resorted to armed action.

The second version is that the anti-Communist elements in Chungking led by Chen Li-fu, Chu Chia-hua, Chen Pu-lei and Kang Tse, elated at the dissolution of the Comintern ordered Chang Tiao-fei to launch political attacks against the Communist Party, and General Hu, not to give any advantage to the Communists, took armed action against them. The last version is that, as General Chiang Kai-shek had reprimanded General Hu because part of his troops had gone over to the side of the Communists, General Hu gave vent to his chagrin by taking military action against the Communists on his own initiative. When all these versions are put together, it becomes obvious that the Chungking Kuomintang, on account of the dissolution of the Comintern, made an attempt to see whether the Communist Party could be controlled or not. But the attempt fizzled out owing to the firm attitude of Yenan, and finally Chungking, as reported, satisfied itself by concluding a makeshift understanding with it.

General Chiang Kai-shek's hesitation to go all out against Yenan has been motivated by three factors: first, he is aware that the Communist Party is doing all that it can to carry on military operations against Japan, operations which are helpful to the cause of Chungking's resistance; second, he is unwilling to invite an open rift with Yenan, because such a situation would weaken the resistance capacity of both Chungking and Yenan and in turn would prove beneficial to Japan to hasten the liquidation of the now continuing hostilities in China; and third, he has given in to the American Government that he would try his best to maintain liaison and cooperation between Chungking and Yenan to prosecute hostilities against Japan as uniformly as possible.

Before the holding of the Cairo Conference, it was reported in the press that President Roosevelt urged General Chiang Kai-shek to effect a teamwork with the Communists at least for the duration of the war. This shows that the American Government prevailed upon General Chiang Kai-shek to end the impasse arising out of the action of General Hu. Hence, negotiations were conducted with Yenan until recently when the reported understanding was arrived at. Then came the visit of Henry Wallace, who must have again impressed upon General Chiang Kai-shek the urgency of taking such measures as would prove fruitful to the maintenance of closer teamwork between Chungking and Yenan. It now remains to be seen whether the reported understanding between Chungking and Yenan can bring about a mutual working arrangement, which, in consideration of the chronic antagonism and bitterness between them, seems hardly likely to materialize.

(End)

Eugene Chen: His Views on Asia

Was Strong Believer in Common Destiny and Mission Of All Countries of Orient

By IPPEI FUKUDA

Part I

During my four years in Shanghai, I met many Chinese notables. Some of them were openly critical of Japan and some of them were ardent supporters of the Nanking Government but, without a single exception, they all agreed on one point: They would do all they could to dispel the hangover of the foreign influences in China. The key to friendship with the cocktail of Chinese leadership, I thought, lay in open-mindedness and courage to guard their confidence against eavesdroppers. This approach of mine at the start brought results far beyond my expectation in not only putting me right in the midst of a select few but also developing a fondness for each other which I hope will last for years to come. With Mr. Eugene Chen, the well-known standard bearer of "revolutionary diplomacy" of the Wuhan government in 1927, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, president of the Judicial Yuan at Nanking, I stood particularly well. The former was a Foreign Minister of a streamlined, radical school taking the stage at a time when his qualities and talent were in great demand by nascent China while the latter first took office in the latter days of the Manchu Dynasty and today boasts of an astonishing range of successes in diplomacy equalled by none in China both in point of variety and span of years.

I found Shanghai in 1940 languishing in the comparative calm before a storm. It lived in the shadow of an unknown crisis but people thought it best to forget it for a while and make merry with wine and song. Dinners, soirees and tea parties were given out and attended with the impatience of a man obsessed somehow by an "after us the deluge" depression. It was one of these frequent get-togethers that brought me face to face one evening with Mr. Z. whom I had met in New York as Chinese Consul-General almost twenty years ago. And it was through him that I got acquainted with Mr. Eugene Chen. The right man put me in on the right path to the confidence of one of the best-known revolutionary leaders of China for Mr. Z., as I discovered later, was very close to Mr. Eugene Chen.

Highlights of His Life

When I first met him one late afternoon in the fall of 1942 in his comfortable home on Kaufmann Road, Shanghai, I had the highlights of his life at my finger tip. That Mr. Chen was born at Trinidad, South America, in 1878, that he practised law for some years in the West Indies after being admitted to the Bar in London and before returning to China to become legal adviser to the Peking government in 1912, that while he was publisher and editor of the Peking Gazette he was arrested and jailed for his anti-Japanese writings in 1917, that a few years later he was again imprisoned for publishing the news of Chang Tso-lin's death in his paper, and all the rest was on a page clipped from Who's Who and pasted neatly somewhere at the back of my head. I felt ill at ease when I was told to take a seat facing Mr. Chen who served two prison terms for his outright denunciation of Japan. How could I, or any Japanese for that matter, expect a warm welcome from this man whose health is said to have been undermined by his sufferings behind the prison bars? Besides, he had every reason to be on his guard in his encounters with the Japanese because of the tense atmosphere created by the China Affair. "Mark my word," observed a British, a lawyer and an old China hand rolled in one, "one should be wise and, cautious in one's dealings with Eugene Chen or else one would surely clear out of his home a convert to his credo whatever it may be. Chen has an unearthly knack of leveling out opposition." In saying that to me, the Englishman may have had in mind the dexterity and forcefulness with which Mr. Eugene Chen, as Foreign Minister of the Wuhan government pressed the British Government to retrocede their concessions in Hankow and Kiukiang in 1927 culminating in the signing of the Chen-O'Malley Agreement the same year.

Refers to Episode

Mr. Chen referred to the episode later when we got better acquainted with each other. "The British had the nerve," he recalled with disgust; "to remind me of their gunboats moving hard by on the Yangtze, adding that they would shell Hankow from the river in case I would not ease up the pressure on them. I told them to go ahead if they could stand the unpleasant corollary of seeing a litter of bones of all the British residents and troopers strewn about on the pavement and bleaching in the sun and rain." Mr. Chen's rejoinder may not have been a mere threat for I have every reason to believe that he could be quite merciless when and where he thought his enemy deserved wholesale scalping. It may be added that this spectacular triumph of his over Great Britain marks the height of his power as an able champion of China's "revolutionary diplomacy."

In truth, my first contact with him was a great success. All my misgivings and precaution were cast to the wind by his prompt thawing to me. One by one, Mr. Chen answered my questions some of which, I must admit, verged on impudence, without hesitation or attempt at mincing words. "Where do I stand in regard to your country?" a flash of defiance quickened his calm features as he spoke with a note of precision; "You couldn't blame me if I do not agree with some of the things Japan has done and is doing to China. I am Chinese. But when it comes to the basic idea of creating Greater East Asia I am wholeheartedly at one with you." Now that he is dead, I cherish these words with admiration for his contempt for equivocation. His loyalty to his country was most unswerving. Neither lust for the sweet of power and wealth nor risks to his political fortune or his life itself adulterated his boundless love of China. Mr. Eugene Chen was Chinese in the strictest sense of the word although he had passed a good part of his life in Europe and spoke English much better than his mother tongue.

Mr. Chen rose to prominence in political China as a leader of the leftist wing of the Kuomintang and had stuck to its policy clear through to the time of his death last May. For a man like Mr. Chen, other Chinese leaders who would change their political colors with the unblushing sensitiveness of a chameleon were naturally an abomination. He had no kind words for them. It was also natural that he had little in common, if any, with Chiang Kai-shek whose views are, in his opinion, those of the "heroes of the legendary period of the Three Kingdoms." Progress toward broader liberalism meant more to Mr. Eugene Chen than to the dictator at Chungking. Moreover, the former's faith in the essential soundness of the drive for "Asia for Asiatics" sprang from his intimate knowledge of Europe and America which is lacking in the latter.

"At one time or another," recalled Mr. Chen in replying to my question if he was a Communist, "There were rumors that I had cast in my lot with Moscow. Now, I will tell you the truth. As you know, the Republic of China immediately after the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on March 12, 1925, was in a bad mess. She was in fact almost in receivership both financially and politically. None held any hope for the Revolution. Were it not for the assistance we got from the Soviet Union in men, money, equipment and moral props, the noble work of Dr. Sun and his followers might have collapsed under the deadweight of growing difficulties. In the light of all Moscow did for us in our days of trial, one would be an ingrate who would stigmatize our friend to the north now that we are all right."

Mr. Chen went to Moscow in 1927 with the widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen primarily to make a clean breast of everything. His cooperation with the Soviets was a smooth run and fruitful. But his empiric insight into the new situation did not overlook the fundamental difference in ideology between the two partners. The pull of "Asia for Asiatics" was too strong for Mr. Eugene Chen and the root of his Oriental way of thought too deep to barter away the destiny of his people for immediate benefits. In good honesty did he tell the Soviet leaders in Moscow that he thought it best for China and Russia to part friends then and there. No doubt his mission on this trip was a singularly embarrassing one. He must have exhausted his gift and training of making a good case of a poor one. What bothered him more than all these high qualities of his was the fact that he spoke the truth. Moscow understood. When Sun Fo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's son and Mr. Eugene Chen's life-long friend met Mr. Josef Stalin in Moscow in 1938, the Soviet leader is said to have wondered how Mr. Chen was with friendly affection. As for Mr. Chen's "knack" for presenting a case, the following extract from his biography speaks to the point:

> Mr. Chen was sent as a technical adviser of the Southern delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919. He prepared some of the principal documents of the delegation including an important memorandum which set forth China's case for the abrogation of the unequal treaties with foreign governments. George E. Morrison, who was attached to the delegation also as an adviser, declared that this memorandum was the ablest state paper which the Chinese delegation had submitted for the consideration of the Peace Conference.

(This is the first of a series of two articles by Mr. Fukuda. The second will appear in a forthcoming issue.)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Roosevelt's Prayer

To the Editor:

"Japonicus" article in your issue of July 7 raises the very important question of ethics and decent behavior.

It must occur to the candid observer that if Mr. Roosevelt and his satellites put "the lives of American soldiers" above all considerations of chivalry, humanity and the freedom of innocent non-combatants from frantic fear, there is a very easy way open to him of sparing those soldiers entirely—namely, by making peace and desisting from his efforts to impose his will upon mankind.

Mr. Roosevelt is understood to have told the world that he engaged in a prayer for eight hours for the success of the Normandy push. The President seems to have forgotten the precept of his Master against "long prayers." That Divine authority stigmatized them as a device of the heathen "who expects to be heard through their much speaking!"

L.E.L.

July 11.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Why hast thou forgotten God
Anger hast thou not forgotten,
Nor falsehood;
Then why hast thou forgotten
Truth?

Sunk deep in this world's futile show,
Why hast thou remembered not the Home,
From which thou camest?

Thou hast clung to the dross,
Then why hast thou thus flung away
The Gem beyond price?

Joy thou pursuest,
Then why hast thou scorned the one Source of all Joy?

Turn, Trust God,
Fling from thee all that is less.

Fruits of Wisdom

Men best show their character in trifles, where they are not on their guard.—It is in insignificant matters, and in the simplest habits, that we often see the boundless egotism which pays no regard to the feelings of others, and denies nothing to itself.—Schopenhauer.

* * *

Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good actions: try to use ordinary situations.—Ritcher.

* * *

The universe is but one great city, full of beloved ones, divine and human, by nature endeared to each other.—Epictetus.

BULWARK OF THE NORTH

Manchoukuo to Increase Output Of Iron, Aluminum

By WANG YUN-CHING
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Manchoukuo To Japan

Part II

Manchoukuo's economic measures today are all welded to the war effort. Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, she decided upon the "Outline of Wartime Emergency Economic Policy," under which she intensified her wartime footing, strengthened her economic ties with various countries of Greater East Asia, and abandoned her former policy of self-sufficiency in favor of one of filling Japan's needs in war materials. The following are the basic lines of this policy:

1. As regards the materials to be supplied by Japan in connection with our production increase scheme, our demands shall be reduced to a minimum so as not to interfere with Japan's Material Mobilization and Transportation Programs. The utmost efforts shall be made for the local self-supply of those materials.
2. To strive for increased production of iron, coal, liquid fuel, light metals, and agricultural produce with a view to a greater contribution to Japan.
3. To bolster the interchange of goods and labor supply in Manchoukuo, Chosen, and China in such a way as to cope effectively with the wartime situation. For this purpose, to take appropriate measures as regards funds, transportation, etc.
4. To institute comprehensive measures covering finance, prices, distribution, etc., with the object of developing our economic strength to the full and preventing inflation.

Concentrating in Agriculture

It is along these lines that the second Five-Year Industrial Development Plan, initiated in April, 1942, has been pushed. Manchoukuo, while taking into consideration her special position in the field of defense, is concentrating on augmenting the output of agricultural crops, coal, non-ferrous metals, light metals, machinery, automobiles, aircraft, etc., with a view to increase her contribution to Japan.

The "Fundamental National Policy" announced on the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia is no less aimed at the satisfactory execution of the wartime economic measures. It has, however, a salient feature in that it covers not only economy but politics and popular livelihood as well, and is designed to perfect a total war footing. Indeed, it may be regarded as a basic administrative program for a decade to come. The policy lays stress on the successful prosecution of the war and the firm establishment of the Common Prosperity Region.

As has already been noted, the augmentation of the production of foodstuffs, iron, and aluminum is our main endeavor. An expansion in Manchoukuo's productive capacity at once redounds to Japan's fighting strength. In regard to foodstuffs, we make it a point to increase supplies to Japan. In the policy recently decided upon by the Japanese Government for the strengthening of the home front, stress is laid on the necessity for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for both Japan and Manchoukuo. Alive to the increasing weightiness of her mission, Manchoukuo is doing all she can to send one more bean, one more grain of kaoliang, one more grain of corn, one more grain of millet to Japan, while at the same time sending supplies to Chosen and North China.

Changes Policy

Manchoukuo was essentially a land of agriculture. Since the national founding, however, a tendency has not been altogether wanting to subordinate agriculture to the manufacturing industry. With the intensification of the war situation, however, she has changed to a policy for a parallel development of the two.

Under the 10-year agriculture program recently laid down, Manchoukuo's foodstuff production goal is set at 50,000,000 metric tons or 500,000,000 koku (one koku equals about five bushels), which amounts to as much as half the combined production of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. Manchoukuo has a total area under cultivation of 18,000,000 chobu (one chobu equals 2.45064 acres) and arable lands totaling 20,000,000 chobu. In line with the Wartime Emergency Agriculture Program determined in January last year, a goal was set for increases of 10 per cent and 70 per cent in production by native farmers and Japanese colonial settlers respectively. It is highly reassuring that the goal has already been surpassed. A drive is scheduled to be launched for a further 10 per cent general increase in output and for doubling the number of Japanese colonial settlers. We feel sure that this drive will succeed.

Spectacular has been the expansion in the output of iron and other mineral products indispensable to heavy industries. Iron-ore production has increased about four times during the past decade, pig iron about three and a half times, and coal two and a half times. So successful was the first Five-Year Industrial Development Plan (launched in 1937) that the output of pig iron and steel has gone up more than twice, coal over 60 per cent, copper five times, lead 12 times, and zinc four times. Again, taking 1938 as the basis, the aluminum output rose 16 times and electric power two and a half times in 1941.

In regard to iron, in particular, a notable development took place in April this year in the amalgamation of the Showa Steel Works at Anshan, the Penchihu Iron Foundry and the Tunpientao Development Company—the three major companies in the iron manufacturing industry—into the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Company capitalized at ¥740,000,000.

Of coal there are deposits at Fushun, Fuhsin, Sian, Peipiao, and Mishan and vicinity, totaling over 27,000,000,000 metric tons, which are being steadily tapped. Now that the coal mines at Kuokang, Sian, Fuhsin, and Peipiao have been placed under separate management following the reorganization of the Manchuria Coal Mining Company, we may confidently look forward to an increased output.

The upper layers of the coal mines at Fushun and vicinity yield oil-shale, which is made into synthetic petroleum.

Two Principal Metals

Aluminum and magnesium are the two principal light metals turned out in Manchoukuo. They will find increasing use in the aircraft industry. Aluminum is made from bandokesugan (aluminous shale) found in south Manchoukuo where the deposits are estimated at 100,000,000 and several score million metric tons. Magnesite, the raw material for magnesium, is also obtainable in plenty in south Manchoukuo, the deposits being estimated at over 20,000,000,000 metric tons.

The hydraulic-power industry is conducted on a gigantic scale by utilizing the Sungari and other rivers. The Fengman Dam on the Sungari stands comparison with the Boulder Dam of America. The power station at Fengman, one of the largest in the world, is already in full operation and is generating a plentiful supply of motive power. There are also big power stations at Shuifeng on the Yalu River and at Lake Chingpo.

Enough has been said to show the part being played by Manchoukuo's heavy industries in her positive contribution to Japan's war effort. What must not be ignored, however, is the negative contribution of our light industries. Before the war Manchoukuo depended on Japan for the bulk of her daily necessaries. Since the outbreak of the war, she has been striving to lessen imports from Japan and at the same time to promote light industries at home. In the meantime she has already succeeded in reducing imports from Japan by several score million yen. It may be added, too, that Manchoukuo is serving as a defense wall, so to speak, against the infiltration of the high-price trend prevailing in North China, and thus is helping in the maintenance of Japan's low-price policy.

In order that an invincible, victory-insuring structure may be built up, it is essential that East Asia's total economic strength be displayed to the full and the work of development carried out with all speed. While it is true that Japan and Manchoukuo took the initiative in building up a new economy in Greater East Asia, the fact must not be lost sight of that Japan, Manchoukuo, and China as one unit have played an all-important role in the construction of the Common Prosperity Region.

Since victory for us is certain, it is important that, while taking emergency measures to meet immediate defense needs, we should at the same time map out measures of a permanent nature and carry them out with the ultimate objective in view of consummating the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia. Also, be it remembered, no project for increasing East Asia's productivity can be too big.

The grand, concerted march of Greater East Asia is on. International economic relations of the past have been motivated by profit-seeking. For the durable consummation of Greater East Asia, however, all the constituent nations are called upon to share not only their joys but also their hardships and to display each her total might. Our Anglo-American enemies, relying on sheer volume of materials, are attempting an impetuous counter-offensive. All the East Asiatic peoples must rally around Japan and dash forward as one man toward prevailing over their common foe. The people of Manchoukuo are devoting themselves heart and soul to productivity expansion in cooperation with Japan.

The building up of Greater East Asia is a task of far-reaching significance, morally and materially. Manchoukuo is doing all she can for the vindication of that significance. Japan as the leader nation in Greater East Asia has proclaimed her ideal to the whole world, and all the peoples of Greater East Asia are now bound by a common tie under the lofty banner of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, a Grand Charter of Greater East Asia. The question now is how to put this Grand Charter in practice.

(End)